

Results: The prevalence of suicidal behavior ($W=7.306$, $p<.001$), NSSI ($W=9.652$, $p<.001$), and life events ($W=10.410$, $p<.001$) were significantly higher in the clinical than in the non-clinical group. The relationship between NSSI and suicidal behaviour was significantly stronger in the clinical group (95% CI: [.56,.72]) than in the nonclinical group (95% CI: [.24,.52]). The interaction between NSSI and life events ($X^2(1)=10.49$, $p<.01$) was associated with suicidal behavior. Interpersonal events were associated with both suicidal behavior and had a moderating effect on the NSSI–suicidal behavior relationship.

Conclusions: NSSI is highly prevalent and is strongly associated with suicidal behavior in clinical and non-clinical adolescent populations. Our result call attention to the necessity of including adolescents from various educational settings in NSSI research and prevention projects during which life events, especially interpersonal events, might require special attention.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: nonsuicidal self-injury; adolescence; life events; suicidal behaviour

EPP0045

Suicide in Adolescents with Mood Disorders

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Introduction: Adolescents patients presenting with mood disorders, including disruptive mood dysregulation disorder (DMDD), often present with the comorbid disorders such as oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) and attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

Objectives: 1) Evaluate the association between suicide in adolescents and various mood disorders. 2) To study the impact of comorbid conditions in DMDD on suicide ideation and attempt in adolescents.

Methods: We used 2016-2017 National Inpatient Sample dataset to select patients with mood disorders. Rao Scott adjusted Chi-Square test used to compare the groups with SPSS v26.

Results: In this study, 15195 patients were in the DMDD group (Mean age:12.1,F: 38%) and 219205 in the 'other mood disorders' group (Mean age:14.4,F:67%). The odds of SI/SA were two times more in patients with the 'other type of mood disorder' (OR:2.07, 95%CI: 1.77-2.14). Patients with the primary diagnosis of DMDD sub-classified into four groups (Group 1: DMDD only (n=5160), Group 2: DMDD+ADHD (n=7240), Group 3: DMDD +ODD (n=700), and Group 4: DMDD+ADHD+ODD (n=2095). SI/SA was prevalent in 30.8%, 26.0%, 22.9% and 26.3% in Group 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively ($p: 0.03$). SI/SA was more prevalent in females compared to males (31.3% vs. 25.2%). An increase of 1 year in age

was associated with a higher SI/SA (OR:1.05, 95%CI:1.01-1.08, 0.01). The SI/SA odds were 5% more in female patients (OR:1.27, $p:0.01$).

Conclusions: The study reveals that the risk of suicide ideation or suicide attempt is almost twice in the adolescent with mood disorders without DMDD compared to the DMDD group.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Suicide; Adolescents; DMDD; Mood disorders

EPP0046

Parental concerns during COVID-19-related school closures: children's behaviors and media usage

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Introduction: Coronavirus Disease 2019 has prompted widespread school closures and physical distancing measures. Concerns regarding COVID-19 school closures often increase stress levels in parents.

Objectives: This study examined whether higher levels of parental concerns were associated with children's problematic behaviors and other factors during COVID-19-related primary school closures.

Methods: Participants were 217 parents who responded to a web-based questionnaire covering parental concerns, subjective stress, and depression; children's sleep patterns, behavioral problems, and changes in activity level after COVID-19; previously received mental health services; and media usage during the online-only class period from community center in Suwon city.

Results: The number of parental concerns was associated with children's behavioral problem index (BPI) score (Pearson correlation 0.211, $p < 0.01$), sleep problems (0.183, $p < 0.01$), increased smartphone usage (0.166, $p < 0.05$), increased TV usage (0.187, $p < 0.01$), parents' subjective stress levels (0.168, $p < 0.05$), and parental depression (0.200, $p < 0.01$). In families with children who previously received mental health services, the children reportedly suffered from more sleep and behavioral problems but not increased media usage, and parents noted more stress and depression. Parental concerns are related to family factors such as change of caregiver, no available caregiver, decreased household income, and recent adverse life events. Economically vulnerable people also reported higher rates of reported caregiver burden during COVID-19-related primary school closures, thus will require the potential heightened mental health needs.

Conclusions: Ongoing monitoring of mental health at risky group and multiple support systems should be considered for parents having difficulty in caring their children.

Disclosure: No significant relationships.

Keywords: Covid-19; school closure; Parental concern; Media usage